1)   RAMP allows a vendor to:

   a)   obtain ratings for all products.
   b)   maintain the rating for a new version of a previously rated product.
   c)   obtain a lower rating for a new version of a previously rated product.
   d)   obtain a higher rating for a new version of a previously rated product.
   e)   All of the above.

2)   At B1 and below, who must be prepared to defend the maintained productin front of a RAMP TRB?

   a)   the RCO.
   b)   the VSA(s).
   c)   the VBPOC.
   d)   the TPOC.
   e)   None of the above.

3)   Among other responsibilities, the TPOC is responsible for:

   a)   keeping the vendor informed about TCSEC Interpretations.
   b)   collecting RAMP Evidence.
   c)   issuing approval for all product changes.
   d)   coordinating the NSA review of each RMR.
   e)   None of the above.

4)   A security-relevant decision made without the lead VSA's knowledge:

   a)   will be unaccounted for.
   b)   should be documented in the next RM-Plan.
   c)   will be discussed and defended at the TRB.
   d)   must be accounted for by another VSA.
   e)   None of the above.

5)   The RM-Plan:

   a)   describes the "who, what, how, and when?" of the vendor's product maintenance.
   b)   is used by the government in the acquisition of trusted systems.
   c)   summarizes the RAMP Evidence collected during a RAMP Cycle.
   d)   is the agreement between the vendor and NSA to enter into RAMP.
   e)   All of the above.

6)   VSAs are responsible for:

   a)   collecting, documenting, and presenting evidence of continued trust in their product.
   b)   verifying the security analysis performed by a TPOC on their product.
   c)   routinely accessing Dockmaster.
   d)   scheduling a TRB once each RAMP Cycle.
   e)   All of the above.
   f)   a) and c).
   g)   a) and d).

7)   An aperiodic RAMP Audit is performed:

    a)   once each RAMP Cycle by the VSA.
    b)   at NSA's discretion by the RCO.
    c)   at the vendor's discretion by the TPOC or SA-Team.
    d)   once each RAMP Cycle by the TPOC or SA-Team.
    e)   None of the above.

8)   When making decisions about product changes, security objectives are:

    a)   weighted reasonably against other objectives for the product.
    b)   weighted equally against cost, performance, and marketability.
    c)   double-weighted against cost, performance, and marketability.
    d)   satisfied fully as a precondition for seeking other objectives for the product.
    e)   None of the above.

9)   To control changes to the TCB, the vendor must have plans explicitlystated in the RM-Plan for dealing with:

    a)   system bugs discovered.
    b)   customer requested changes to the system.
    c)   general enhancements to the system.
    d)   All of the above.

10)   An FCRB (select as many as are appropriate):

    a)   writes the RMR.
    b)   is required for B2 and above products, and is allowed for C2 and B1 products.
    c)   consists of the VSA(s), the TPOC, and the Chief Evaluator.
    d)   reviews proposed changes to an evaluated product.
    e)   reviews completed changes for an evaluated product.

11)   A TRB:

    a)   helps ensure the technical quality, uniformity, and consistency of TPEP evaluations.
    b)   reviews the vendor's NSA-approved RM-Plan, RMR, updated FER, and draft RAMP EPL entry before the vendor's RAMP TRB session.
    c)   consists of members who are nominated by TPEP Management and appointed by the Chief of C71.
    d)   is briefed at a RAMP TRB session by the VSA(s)/SA-Team on evidence supporting maintenance of the rating for an evaluated product that has undergone revisions.
    e)   All of the above.